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THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS — THE WISCONSIN CHAPTER A.I.A. AND THE PRODUCERS COUNCIL CLUB OF WISCONSIN

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1945

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THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS

President Edgar H. Berners opened the business session of the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects in the Lotus room of the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, on Saturday morning, October 6, with a very timely address which was published in the October issue of the Wisconsin Architect.

Following the President's address, the Secretary read the report on the Board's activities during the year 1944-45.

Secretary's Report

Since the 1944 Convention of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects held in Milwaukee at the Plankinton House, February 25 and 26, there have been seven Board meetings, one of which was a joint meeting with the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A. The average attendance was seven; by Proxy,—six and one third; total, 13½. Absent from six meetings, only four.

A picnic was planned for Sunday, August 27, 1944, but was postponed because of bad weather and then cancelled.

Five Series "G" \$100 War Bonds have been purchased since the last Convention.

The matters taken up by the Board included Revision of Bylaws; Redistricting; Housing; Architects on Public Work; Building Codes; Requesting the City of Milwaukee and the County of Milwaukee to include Architects on same basis for Civil Service Classifications as Engineers; Unification; Inclusion of Private Architects in State building programs; and the Study of Bills to be presented for legislative action.

The Board voted against furnishing selected lists of State Association members for "special services" and directed that a complete list of members of the association be sent when such requests are made.

Respectfully submitted

Leigh Hunt, Secretary

The report of the Secretary was approved as read.

The Treasurer's report had been submitted to an Auditing Committee composed of Arthur L. Seidenschwartz and Frederick W. Raeuber, and their report indicated that the accounts were in order and that five Series G \$100 War Bonds had been purchased during the year 1944 and were deposited in the lock box in the Marine National Exchange Bank, Milwaukee.

The Treasurer's report was accepted and the motion carried.

Report of the Legislative Committee

Theodore L. Eschweiler, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, read the following report:

The Legislation Committee reports on its activities during the preceding year as follows:

During the recent session of the Wisconsin Legislature the Committee took action on several matters.

In line with the policy of the A.I.A. relating to slum clearance as expressed in the February, 1945, issue of the "Journal", and in accordance with the action of the Board of Directors of the State Association, your committee studied and supported several bills relating to blighted areas and the redevelopment of them.

It supported Chapter 519 of the Laws of 1945 which creates the Blighted Area Law, the chief feature of which is to permit cities to acquire blighted areas, clear them and resell or lease them for redevelopment by private or public agencies. This law recognizes that the curing of blight is largely a matter of public expense while the redevelopment can be either private or public.

Your committee also supported Chapter 475 of the Laws of 1945 which amends the Urban Redevelopment Law by increasing the maximum dividend on private housing projects under Sec. 66.405 of the Statutes from 3% to 6%; and by increasing the maximum exemption period from 10 years to 30 years.

A new contractor's license law was presented in Bill No. 116A in the State Assembly. Your committee participated in the debates on the bill, but no draft of the bill was agreed upon by all the interested parties and the bill was not adopted.

Another bill relating to contingent fees in contracts for public works, was opposed by your committee as adverse to the public welfare and particularly adverse to the interests of architects. This bill also was not adopted.

At the present time the committee is studying the case of Krebs vs Thompson, (56 N.E. 2d 761) in which the Supreme Court of Illinois held the Illinois Registration Act for Professional Engineers invalid chiefly because the definition of the practice of professional engineering was too vague to be enforced.

In the light of such decision, our own law and its definition of the practice of architecture will be studied and considered. A report on this subject will be forthcoming in the future.

Respectfully Submitted

Legislation Committee

Theodore L. Eschweiler, Chairman
William G. Herbst
Arthur L. Seidenschwartz
Walter G. Memmler

It was moved that the report of the Legislative Committee be accepted.

Report of the Practice Committee

Walter J. Memmler, Chairman of the Practice Committee reported that his committee had been assigned no cases during the year.

It was moved that the Report of the Practice Committee be accepted.

Report on the Proposed Small House Plan Program

The Secretary read the following report on Proposed Small House Plan Program which the Executive Board had approved at the Pre-Convention Board meeting and had directed him to present to the Convention for approval:

A Proposed Small House Plan Service

Complying with the request of the Board, I have made a study of the suggested Small House Plan Service which would be operated along the following lines:

A. A book containing 100 pen and ink perspectives together with floor plans and a description of each design, to be published.

Note: A sample plate appears in the September issue of the Wisconsin Architect.

These designs to be prepared from accepted plans submitted by members of the State Association.

B. The Book would be published in sufficient numbers as to produce a profit to both the State Association and the news dealers if sold for \$1.00.

C. Each Architect whose design is selected for publication, to make a payment to the project of \$35.00. Each of these accepted plans to be re-drawn in a standard manner ready for blueprint duplication, and a sufficient specification written to cover the construction. Each time the Plan is sold, a certain portion of the sale price would be remitted to the author of the design sold.

D. The Book should contain the names of all members of the State Association (together with their addresses) who would be willing to inspect houses being erected in their neighborhood, for approximately \$5.00 a visit and who might also give general advice to prospective owners on other pertinent matters, at a similar rate.

Note: The American Institute of Architects made a report on the Small House and this report was reprinted in the February 1945 issue of the Wisconsin Architect. From the article it is quite evident that no practical solution of the Small House problem has yet been presented.

By "small house" we mean to include houses with a ground area of under 750 square feet. From the best available percentage figures, we are of the opinion that 98% of the small houses in this category are done without the use of architects' plans and specifications.

We suggest that those building houses from plans furnished under this service, have a small bronze tablet attached to the house to indicate that it was erected from plans prepared by the State Association of Wisconsin Architects.

The general details of finance, cost etc., will be developed should the scheme be approved by the Con-

vention. But the objection should be that of paying a profit to the State Association, the author of the original plan, and the manager of the service.

Leigh Hunt

After considerable discussion a Resolution was offered by Mark F. Pfaller, seconded by Peter Brust, and carried, that the Board be directed to proceed in putting the plan into execution.

Membership Committee Report

Mark F. Pfaller, Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that due to the Unification program, the committee's activities were confined to the studying of problems presented by the possibility of one state organization.

The Committee's request that a list be published in the Wisconsin Architect of members in good standing, was complied with.

The Convention voted to accept the Committee's report.

Apprentices and Draftsmen

The Secretary read the following article which had been prepared by direction of the Board and approved, and which he was instructed to present to the Convention:

At the meeting of the Seventh District held Friday evening September 28, the question of draftsmen was raised and this quite naturally led to the subject of apprentices.

I suggested that groups of two or more members of the State Association be appointed to act as examining committees in each district, if required, to interview prospective student draftsmen. Also, in order to call the attention of the public to our desire for young men to enter the offices of the Architects as students, we should advertise in the Sunday papers and should notify the public, Lutheran and Catholic high schools of our plan.

A high standard of qualifications should be established by us in order to insure that those who are placed on the list have both the talent and the desire to become architectural draftsmen.

We should include in our scheme an obligation to teach these boys in accordance with some written plan—how to study and what to study—so that they may become able draftsmen to assist us in our work.

We should establish minimum pay and automatic salary increases for these boys, thus encouraging them to stay in the profession, as we are greatly in need of new blood.

We should go a step further if possible to establish minimum pay for both junior and senior draftsmen so that these student draftsmen may have a definite idea of their earning power after their term of apprenticeship.

These schemes will be successful only as we, the members of the profession, cooperate in making it a sound venture.

Leigh Hunt

The program was unanimously approved by the Convention.

A recess was called at 12 o'clock noon for luncheon in the Sky Room.

The Convention reconvened at 2 p.m. in the Lotus room with Vice President Walter G. Memmler in the chair.

President Berners introduced Mr. Branson V. Gamber, F.A.I.A., of Detroit, Mich., State Association Director of The American Institute of Architects, who spoke on the following subject:

WHY HAVE UNIFICATION?

It is a pleasure and a privilege to be here with you today to discuss the subject of unification of our profession. It is also an unusual opportunity, and I trust that the results of your efforts in this direction will prove most gratifying to all of us.

I should like to begin by quoting from an article by Charles D. Maginnis, F.A.I.A. which appears in the booklet "Architecture, a profession and a career". This work has just been published by the American Institute of Architects, through its Committee on Education. I recommend this booklet to all of you, as, in my opinion, not only is it interesting and stimulating, but it will prove to be of value as a reference, in answering many questions.

Mr. Maginnis, a past president of the American Institute of Architects, wrote this article, and entitled it "The American Institute of Architects—Its Founding and Function". Quoting in part as follows:—

"The American Institute of Architects has been for almost a century the national organization of the profession, its function has been to bring fitting public recognition to the art of architecture and to regulate and uphold the honorable prac-

tice of the profession. In this solicitude for high ideals, membership in the Institute from the beginning has been controlled by exacting principles of selection. That only twelve architects in the nation were considered by the original founders to have a notable right of belonging is an interesting piece of history which probably reflected the low estate of the contemporary profession as significantly as it did the precocious temper of the Institute. Through the years the effort to reconcile a hospitable policy toward the profession as a whole with the protection of valid professional standards has been the Institute's largest and most difficult concern".

In contrast to the above, may I quote from "Michigan's Report on Unification" which I prepared for the Journal of the American Institute of Architects. In that article I used some statements by Kenneth C. Black, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Unification of the Michigan Society of Architects, and the Detroit Chapter and the Grand Rapids Chapter of the A.I.A. I quote as follows:—

"The architects of Michigan have long directed their thought and action towards unification of the profession. They have subscribed to the principle that unification is a democratic institution, and that through its functioning as such, the architects can be united in one strong, national organization, representing the entire profession. They believe that unification simply means the establishment of a single organization in which all members have equal rights and privileges. They hold that every registered architect should have the right to join such an organization, and to remain a member as long as he subscribes and adheres to the principles and standards of that organization."

Returning to the article by Mr. Maginnis regarding the Institute, I quote again:—

"Outside its ranks, meantime, the number of practicing architects had been increasing to such a point as to raise doubts not of the Institute's leadership but of its pretension to representative character. A system of State Associations, moreover, had come into being as a response to the need for a more immediate and effective approach to local problems. The unification of the Institute with these bodies was a realistic expedient the advantages of which were mutually recognized. The effect of this measure was to bring the membership up to approximately ten thousand. The traditional conservatism of the Institute now comes to further and final encounter with the demands of the day, as it confronts the claims of those whose professional qualifications have been established through official registration. This is at present the subject of serious study to create a final adjustment, in the hope that the cause of architecture may at last be presented to the American public with a convincing unity of voice and action."

From what has been read, we may note the change of attitude of the profession between those days and now. It is a more democratic viewpoint which is in evidence. There is more general recognition of the fact than an architect who is licensed to practice

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architecture in the state where he lives and works, is entitled to membership in his professional organization, provided only that he is willing to observe and follow ethical and moral standards which prevail among architects and gentlemen.

Borrowing again from "Michigan's Report on Unification", we have the following statement regarding the forming of State Association membership in the American Institute of Architects.

"As a preliminary step towards unification, the Michigan Society of Architects was one of the first State Associations to become an affiliate member of the American Institute of Architects. In 1933 the Michigan Society of Architects and the State Association of California Architects became State Association Members of the American Institute of Architects. Two years later the State Association of Wisconsin Architects and the Architects' Society of Ohio took the same action. In 1938 the Association of Kentucky Architects became a State Association Member, and from that time an impressive number of State Associations have assumed that status."

This form of membership, and the acceptance of it by many State Associations of Architects marked a long step ahead in the progress of unification. Although it was quite an advance, it did not completely solve the problem, as far as providing equal representation for the membership is concerned.

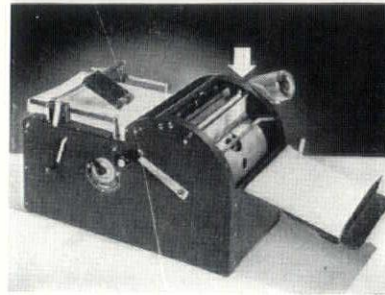
Since the A.I.A. Convention at Yosemite in 1941, the Committee on Unification, under the able leadership of State Association Director Matthew Del Gaudia, endeavored to find an acceptable solution for this problem. In December 1943 it presented a Program of Unification to the Board of Directors of the A.I.A. at its meeting in Memphis. The Board accepted the recommendations of the committee, and directed that changes in the By-Laws of the Institute should be studied and presented for consideration by the Board at a later meeting.

After another year of work on the part of the Committee on Unification and the Committee on By-Laws, certain changes were recommended which would provide the mechanism for putting unification into effect on a national scale. Some revisions were made at the State Association Conference at Atlantic City this spring. A few days later the 1945 Convention approved the revisions in the By-Laws and unification became a reality, and a definite part of the Institute's program.

The recommended Program of Unification may be found printed in the Octagon of December, 1943, and the adopted amendments of the By-Laws, as concerning unification, are published in the A.I.A. Bulletin of May, 1945.

I should like to quote again from an article by D. K. Este Fisher, former Washington representative of the A.I.A. This article appears in the A.I.A. booklet, to which I referred earlier, and is entitled "An Indispensable Institute". I quote in part, as follows:

"The A.I.A. is, as it were, a Federal state—an association of local groups in a national body. The latter can be effective nationally only in so far as the former are effective locally and give their force and power to the central "government". In fact, the national American Institute of Archi-



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fects, as resident in and symbolized by The Octagon at Washington, and as activated by its annual Conventions, will only continue to serve and to properly "represent" its members in so far as its Chapters actively keep in touch with it, actively cooperate with it and with each other through it, and actively vitalize it by their intelligent attention to and judgment of professional problems as they appear locally. The various functions centering at The Octagon can keep the profession and the interested public informed of what is going on at Washington, and of the national picture, just to the extent that that picture is visible at Washington. Through the fogs of politics, of special interests, and of local preoccupation, the horizon from Washington is very limited and the view from there in danger of being distorted by unsubstantial mirage. Only by frequent and intimate communication between the Chapters and The Octagon can that view be clarified and be given the range which will make it of increasing service to the entire professional body.

Such is the unity which is the goal of the Institute. It has been achieved only in part—let us say in one-third part, since many Chapters are so scattered and small in membership that they afford but meager opportunities for the meetings of minds and exchanges of ideas which are the lifeblood of artistic and professional endeavor. This unity will be achieved more fully as the Chapters grow in strength, if they have vision—and "where there is no vision, the people perish."

Professional activities, whether in the service of the profession or of the public, must spring from the "grass-roots" of our society. First in the small communities, the local group becomes active and articulate. From there on, through the larger communities and the great cities, and up to the state level, it must maintain its purposes and its functions. Past the state level, it becomes a matter of national policy and action.

Just as the small, local group may perform its functions, so can the state organization make its influence felt on a much larger scale.

When the architectural profession finds it necessary to meet with members of the State Legislature or State officials, or other groups or bodies, to discuss matters in the interest of the profession, or the public which it serves, it is far more impressive and effective if it is represented by one state organization. The presentation of such matters by representatives of several smaller organizations seems to confuse those being interviewed and dissipates the force and value of the presentation.

Again, in the matter of public service by the profession, or in its participation in civic or state affairs, or in large scale planning, the profession can exercise greater force and render far greater service by concentrating all its efforts and energy as one organization. In these busy days we are all concerned about the overlapping of committees, and the duplication of work, in the attempt to accomplish a single result.

In two of the more important phases of professional activities, those of public relations and publicity, it is apparent that one organization should speak for the profession.

Another important activity which I can recommend is regular regional meetings of the state organizations. From our experiences in the Great Lakes Region, I can state that we found these to be most valuable and stimulating. Our district has had two such meetings and another one is now being planned.

Not only do they promote and foster good fellowship across the state lines, but particularly in the matters of legislation and public relations do they provide a valuable means for interchange of ideas and experience.

Our State Associations of Architects have been responsible in great measure for new and improved legislation in the interests of the public, the profession and the building industry. Improvements in building codes, housing and school laws, and other advanced types of ordinances are largely due to the efforts of state architectural societies. In Wisconsin you have made notable progress along those lines.

I am very much gratified to learn that the members of the profession in Wisconsin subscribe to the principle of unification. Regarding that principle there appears to be unanimity of opinion. The only question seems to be about the plan for accomplishing it. I have the utmost confidence that you will prepare a successful plan.

It may be helpful to you to know something about the plans which have been followed in other states. I have prepared a brief statement of the plans which have been adopted by four states. They are as follows:

UNIFICATION PLANS OF FOUR STATES

"Briefly, the plans of several state associations are as follows:— In Pennsylvania, the A.I.A. is recognized and accepted as the national professional organization, providing for including within the A.I.A. of 48 State units. In the present organization the five existing local chapters are giving up their charters as granted by the A.I.A. in favor of the new State Association as named above. Under this plan one membership makes the architect a member of (a) the local chapter—(b) the Pennsylvania Association of Architects—(c) The American Institute of Architects.

In Florida the adopted plan accepts the A.I.A. as the Parent Organization. The Florida Association of Architects is the State Chapter of the A.I.A. The State Chapter is divided into three District (local) Chapters, and subject to further divisions as may be desired. Each District Chapter is composed of corporate, associate, junior associate and student associate members. Individual architects, in the separate districts, not wishing to join their District Chapters may join the Florida Association of Architects as associate members, enjoying all privileges except voting on Institute matters. The President and Secretary-Treasurer are elected at annual meetings of the State Chapter. The Vice-Presidents and Directors are elected by the District Chapters.

In California they have established the California Council of Architects, as the State organization, to coordinate the activities of all architectural societies within the state, and it is a non-profit body. The constituent members of this

Council are the District Chapters. In its initial organization the Northern California Association of Architects and the Southern California Association of Architects shall be District Chapters of the Council. When an architectural organization has qualified as a District Chapter of the Council, the present Association affected thereby shall then cease to function in the territory assigned to such District Chapter, and when all the initial organization territory is included within District Chapters, the present Association shall cease to exist. Representation in the Council shall be by delegates from each District Chapter; the number determined by Chapter membership.

This morning I was informed of some additional details of the Ohio plan. The State Society is now the chartered A.I.A. State organization. The six existing A.I.A. Chapters retain their A.I.A. charters and maintain an independent relationship to the Institute in Washington. Each A.I.A. Chapter elects a director and an alternate to the State Society. These directors, together with the officers, constitute the Board of Directors of the State Society. Each A.I.A. Chapter collects the entire state dues, and sends to the State Society the portion prescribed as its dues. Standing committees of the State Society are composed of one member from each A.I.A. Chapter. All mem-

bers of the A.I.A. Chapters vote for officers of the State Society."

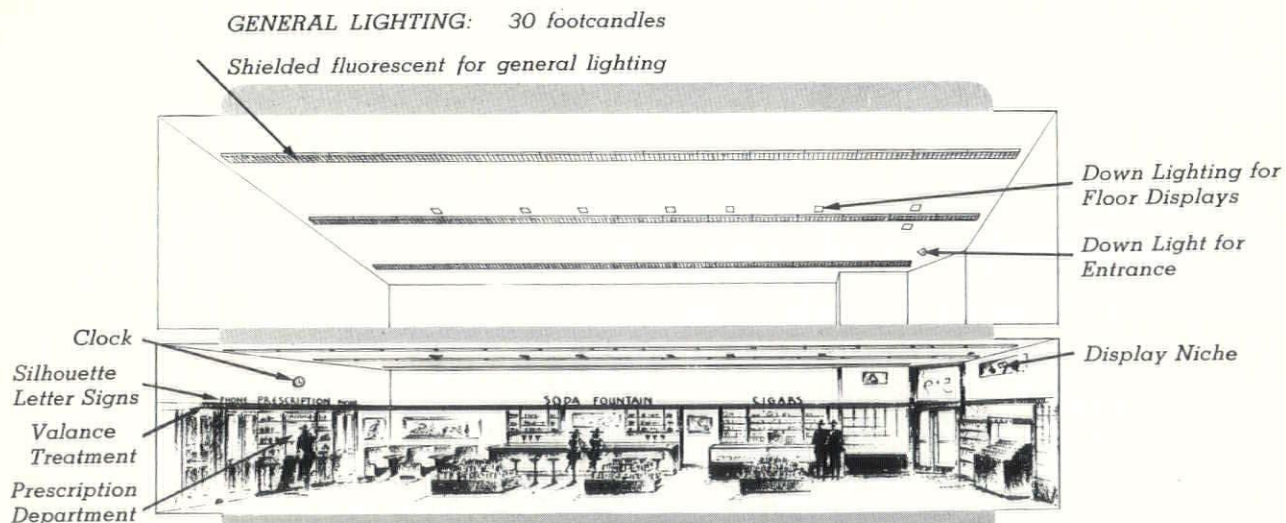
Borrowing the words of Mr. Edmunds, President of the American Institute of Architects—"The Board of the Institute stands firmly upon the policy enunciated by it in December, 1943, and published in full in the December, 1943 number of the Octagon. The substance of that policy is:—The Institute is working for a complete unification of the profession in every state in the Union, leaving to each state the solution of its own problems and the setting up of that form of local organization, within the framework of the Institute, which is best suited to its needs and desires."

Ours is a great and noble profession, and each one of us, no matter how humble our station, is proud, I know, to belong to it. It is, perhaps, the oldest profession, and together with that of engineering, it is the only creative one. Our profession embraces all of the fine arts. Truly we are banded together with ties as broad, as firm and as old as is civilization.

For fifteen years our profession has passed through a great depression and a terrible war. With but few exceptions the practicing architects have suffered during this time of stress. Now, at the beginning of a newer and brighter era, the members of our profession are facing untold and unpredictable opportunities. Let us face that future with the confidence that our profession can make new and notable contributions

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The American Institute of Architects, founded nearly one hundred years ago, provides that leadership. Because of the experience gained during its years of activity in the interest of our professions, and also because of the inspiring program which it now presents, we can do nothing better than to be a part of it. Each one of us is the Institute; what each of us does, or fails to do, contributes to its greatness, or takes something away from it. We cannot afford a divided allegiance.

What I am stating is merely an attempt to convey to the members of our profession my own faith and confidence in the future of that profession, surely to be united soon in one strong, national organization.

The objects of the American Institute of Architects include the following:—"to unite in common fellowship the members of our profession," and also, "to promote the esthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession and to make it of ever-increasing service to humanity."

The program soon to be announced by the A.I.A. to the entire profession, and now, in part under way, is nothing less than inspiring, stimulating and convincing. Therein lies the answers to the many wishes and prayers of the members.

As the program outlined is for the ultimate good of all, both the public and the profession, it points the way to a better life, nobler institutions, and a happier environment, therefore it is essentially democratic in its principles and functions.

Under the banner of the American Institute of Architects, all members of our profession, throughout this great land of ours, may proudly work and walk together. Unification of the profession will soon become a fact, rather than a slogan.

Round Table Discussions

At the conclusion of Mr. Gamber's talk, President Berners took the chair, announcing two round table discussions: Round Table A: "Reconversion in the Construction Industry," arranged by the State Association in conjunction with the Producers' Council, Wisconsin Chapter, and Round Table B: "State and City Building Codes" conducted by Frederick A. Lubber. Mr. Lubber represents the State Association and the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., on the New Milwaukee

City Code Committee.

For Round Table A, the spokesmen for the various groups included Gerrit J. deGelleke, Architects; Arthur A. Ornst, General Contractors; Lorenz Meyer, Materials Dealers; Robert D. Diedrich, Building Materials Manufacturers; A. D. Mathison, Vocational Training, and W. W. Gates, Federal Housing Administration.

Because of the shortage of labor and difficulty in getting materials, Mr. Ornst maintained that the building industry should frankly inform the public of the prevailing conditions and the inadvisability of any building at present except where it is absolutely necessary.

The shortage of labor is responsible for the shortage of clay products, Mr. Meyer said, and it will be some time before the plants will be able to get back to normal and supply the demand.

"Let the building industry have a chance to show what it can do in holding down construction costs before the OPA steps in to put ceiling prices on houses," said Mr. Diedrich, President of the Producers' Council group. Such a move would only discourage production of materials, he said, and make a bad situation worse.

"Providing homes for the returning veterans is our most important job right now," Mr. Gates said. "They should have first choice. Right now, housing is our greatest need."

Mr. Mathison of the Vocational school told of the part the school is taking in readying the boys for apprenticeship in the various building trades.

In summarizing the reconversion discussion, Mr. deGelleke, who presided at the round table, urged the delaying of new work wherever possible. "Attempting to meet the building needs all at once, is an invitation to inflation," he said in conclusion.

Mr. Lubber, Chairman of Round Table B, stated that the New City Building Code which is now being written, will eliminate interpretations by the Building Inspector's office, as it deals with fundamentals and

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will be amply indexed. Mr. Lubber urged all of the Architects as well as others who might be interested in matters which they believe should be incorporated in the Code, to correspond with him, assuring them that full discussion and consideration would be given to all recommendations. There was much discussion on minor details and the lateness of the hour prompted the termination of Round Table B.

Election of the New Board

The Districts having been requested to nominate their choice of directors to represent them on the Board, as provided by the Bylaws, had sent communications to the Secretary indicating their choice of candidates.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the names of those who had been nominated for directors by their respective districts. They were Emiel F. Klingler, Eau Claire, Districts No. 1 and 2; Edgar H. Berners, Green Bay, District No. 3; C. Madsen, Stevens Point, District No. 4; Perc Brandt, Manitowoc, District No. 5; Lewis Siberz, Madison, District No. 6; Mark F. Pfaller, Milwaukee, District No. 7; Robert S. Chase, Janesville, District No. 8.

Upon motion, following the reading of the names, the district candidates were elected by acclamation.

The President then asked the Secretary to read a slate of candidates for seven board members at large who had been recommended by the retiring Executive board. They included Henry Auler, T. L. Eschweiler, Leigh Hunt, Walter G. Memmler, A. L. Seidenschwartz, Al. J. Seitz, Allen Strang and Gage M. Taylor.

The reason for this recommended slate by the Executive Board was that at the last convention, Bylaw changes had been submitted which were to have been passed upon by a special caucus but which, due to the war, was not called. These proposed Bylaws suggested that a list of candidates be prepared by the retiring Board members as their selection of active members who, in their opinion, would be able directors. These proposed Bylaws also stated that nominations from the floor for board members also should be made.

Following the reading of the list, a motion was made that the names on the Board's slate be nominated for candidates. This motion was carried and the President asked for further nominations from the floor. As a result, the following names were added to the list: Edward A. Wettengel, Francis S. Gurda, Edmund J. Schrang, Frederick A. Lubber, Carl L. Ames, Sylvester Schmitt, and Frederic von Grossmann.

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There being no further nominations, the chair declared the nominations closed and directed the tellers to distribute the ballots which contained the printed names of the district nominations, of which there were seven, with the request that the membership vote for seven board members at large.

During the interim in which the ballots were being counted, an interesting illustrated talk on "Adapting Glazed Tile Units to the Modular System," was given by Mr. J. L. Elwood, Executive Vice President of the Brick and Tile Sales Corporation.

At the conclusion of Mr. Elwood's talk the Secretary read the report of the tellers with the following seven receiving the highest number of votes: Leigh Hunt, Henry Auler, Allen Strang, Arthur L. Seidenschwartz, Theodore L. Eschweiler, Gage Taylor and Al. J. Seitz.

President Berners then adjourned the Thirteenth Annual Convention with instructions to the newly elected Board to meet immediately after for election of officers.

At the ensuing Board meeting, the following officers were elected for the year 1945-46: Edgar H. Berners, President; Mark F. Pfaller, First Vice President; Emiel F. Klingler, Second Vice President; Leigh Hunt, Secretary-Treasurer.

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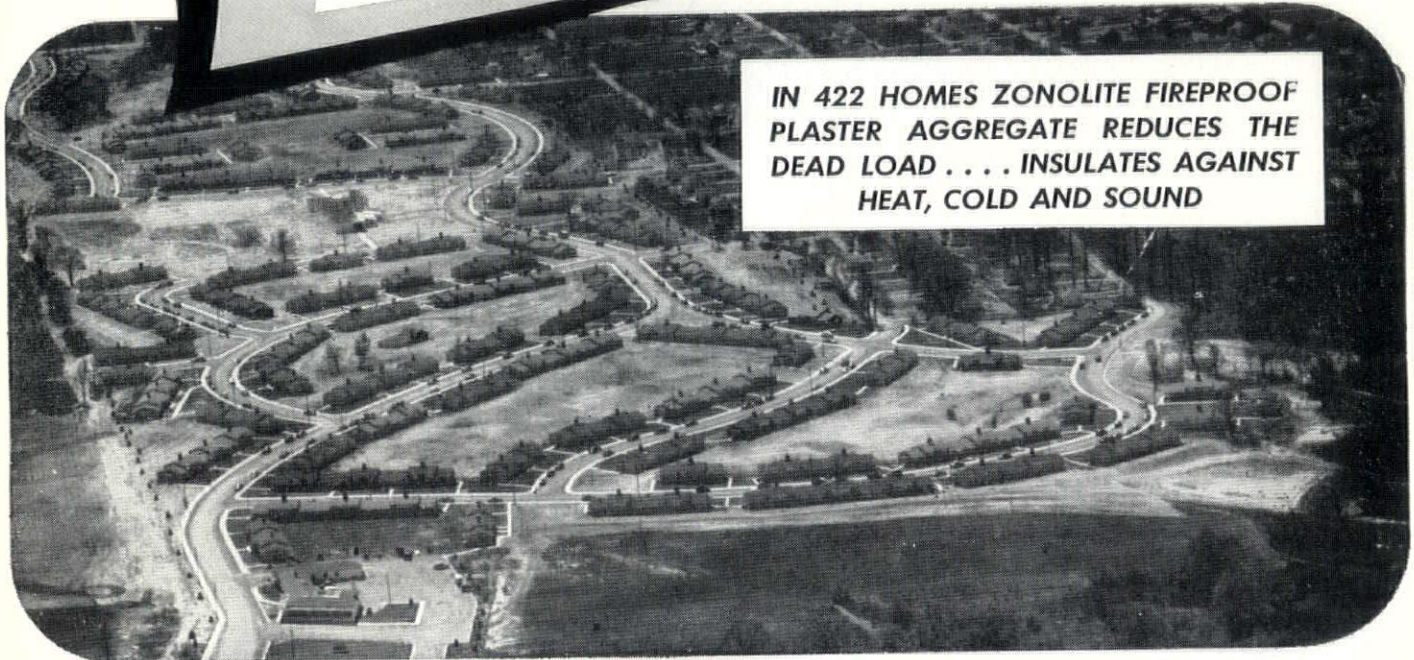
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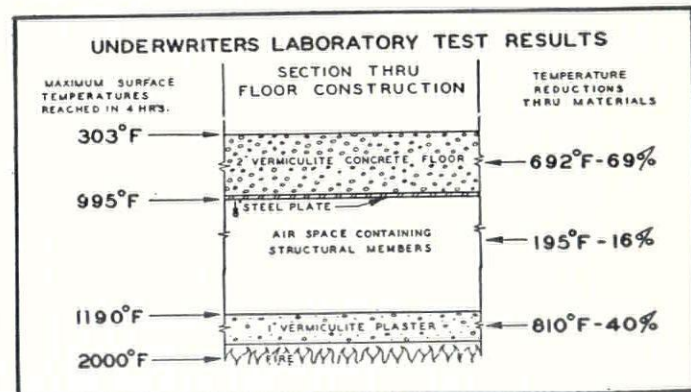
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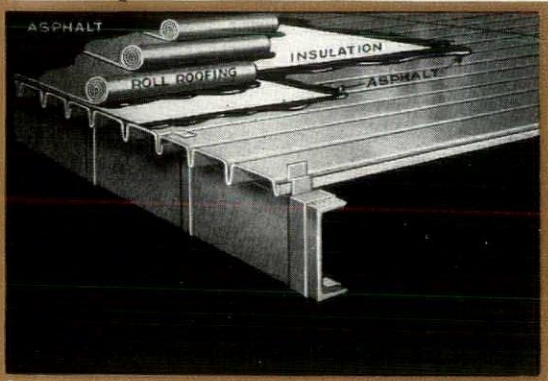
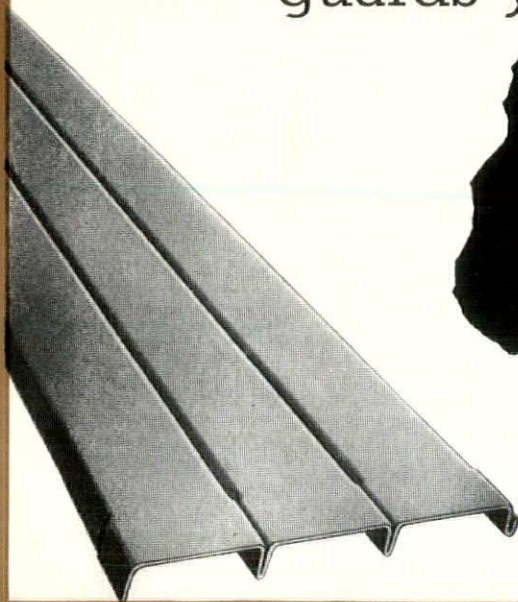
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